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CURRENT EVENTS.

A call for a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Independent Greenback party was issued on the 15th by Hon. Moses W. Field, of Detroit, Chairman, to convene at Springfield, Ill., Tuesday, January 23. The object of the meeting is stated to be the consideration of means required to extend and strengthen the organization of the party and to effect a more active propagation of its principles.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that land-grant railroads are not bound to transport troops and property of the United States free of charge by reason of that fact; that they are only to allow the Government the free use of their tracks in return for grants, and that they are each entitled to compensation for all such transportation they have performed, except the carrying of mails, subject to a fair deduction for use of their several roads. This decision is in the cases of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Companies, which have been some time under advisement, and reverses the judgment of the Court of Claims.

Gen. Terry telegraphed from St. Paul, on the 16th, that dispatches received from Col. Miles, via Bozeman, state that on the 8th of December three companies of the Fifth Infantry, under Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, struck Sitting-Bull's camp on Red Water and defeated him with the loss of all the property in the camp and 60 mules and ponies. The Indians escaped with little besides what they had on their persons. Additional news from Miles's command, via Tongue River, says that on December 17 five prominent Sioux chiefs approached the post about noon with a flag of truce. When within a few hundred yards of the post, and before their approach was known to a single officer or soldier of the garrison, they were pounced upon and killed by Crow scouts who belong to the post. Col. Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy, both on account of its atrocity and by reason of the possible importance of their mission.

The Illinois Legislature, in joint session, commenced balloting for United States Senator on the 17th. The result scattering 3. There were no absentees in either house.

A bold attempt to rob the expresscar on the out-going Chicago train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was made on the night of the 17th. Three masked men entered the car at Burlington Crossing, just inside the city limits, overpowered the messenger, and went through the which contained about \$25,000 in valuables. In the hurry of getting off, however, they unintentionally left behind them all the money packages except one containing \$143. Three men, supposed to be the robbers, were arrested on the following day.

Gen. Anderson and Ex-Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived in Washington on the 18th, and were immediately arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. An officer of the House left the same day for New Orleans, to bring Kenner and Cassanave, the remaining members of the Board, to the bar of the House, where they will be required to purge themselves of contempt.

The efforts of the Turkish Conference to bring about a peaceful solution of the Eastern question have apparently failed and the Council has adjourne sine die. The Porte peremptorily refused to accept the terms proposed.

The report of the committees of the

ment in the East seems to be strongly in favor of the measure, while the greatest opposition will come from the Northwest. Advices from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are to the effect that both parties are divided upon the question.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having by letter called attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the extensive manufacture of illicit spirits in certain Southern States, and the difficulty in enforcing the revenue laws there, the President has ordered that a sufficient number of troops be detailed, when requested, to assist the revenue officials in performing their duties.

MINOR NOTES.

At Dayton, Ky., a suburb of Covington, on the night of the 15th, Mrs. Minnie Blasen, wife of a carpenter, arose from her bed after the family had retired, took her 10-day old infant, and, proceeding to the river, threw herself and babe into the stream and both were drowned. It is thought she was deranged.

The Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern Railroad, with all its belongings, has been transferred to the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern line, making the latter, perhaps, the largest road in the South.

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler occupied his seat in the House of Representatives, on the 15th, for the first time this session. He left Washington for his home on the following

of the first joint ballot was: Logan, 98; 000 by a skillfully forged check. Horace Palmer, 88; Davis, 8; Anderson, 7; E. Brown, a "curbstone" broker, has been arrested for complicity in the affair.

Daniel Price, colored, was hanged at Warrenton, Mo., on the 18th, for the murder of Samuel Taylor. Taylor's wife, who was convicted of being an accessory to the murder of her husband, and who was shown to have been a paramour of the negro's, is now serving out her sentence of 25 years in the Penitentiary.

Ex-Gov. Saunders has been elected United States Senator from Nebraska. having defeated Hitchcock, the present incumbent, after a spirited contest.

The President has nominated Ellis Spear for Commissioner of Patents. Hon. James E. Bailey has been elected United States Senator from Tennessee for the short term. Hon. George F. Hoar has been chosen

United States Senator from Massachusetts. The St. Louis German Protestant Orphans' Home, located a few miles west of that city, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th. There were about 200 children in the institution. all but one of whom, a boy named Eugene Lang, were rescued from the burning building.

The business portion of Prescott, Ark. was destroyed by fire on the morning of the

The Cubans claim to have recently gained two important victories over the Spaniards one at Farralones and the other at Zapata. The resignation of W. J. Murtagh as member of the District Police Board has been accepted by the President, and Ira G. Kimball appointed in his place.

Alonzo Cornell has been appointed Naval Officer for the port of New York. Mr. Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore Railread, committed suicide at his home in Cleveland, on the 19th. Mr. Collins had been connected with the Lake Shore Road for the past 30 years. It is supposed that the terrible disaster at Ashtabula

The report of the committees of the two Houses of Congress, appointed to devise a plan for counting the Electoral yote, was made on the 18th. The report is signed by Senators Edmunds, Frelinghysen, Conkling, Thurman, Bayard, and Ransom, and Representatives Payne, Hunton, Rewitt, Springer, McCrary, Hoar, and Willard—all the members of both committees, with the exception of Senator Morton. The full text of the bill agreed upon is published in another column.

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— Washington dispatches of the 19th state that the plan of the Joint Committee the Parisidential question continues the Presidential question continues the Presidential question continues the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Senator Parisidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential question continues the same deep than is not enthaliated the prominent theme of conversation of the Senator Parisidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Senator Parisidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential of the Senator Parisidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential of the Senator Parisidential Question of the Presidential of the Senator Parisidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation of the Presidential question continues the prominent prominent theme of conumeration to the end that the law and providential question canno

The Senate, on the 17th, passed a number of private bills, after which Mr. Morton took the floor and replied at length to the re-marks of Messrs. Johnston and Withers of Virtook the floor and replied at length to the remarks of Messrs. Johnston and Withers of Virginia, made yesterday, in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on the day of the late election for President. He defended the action of the President and argued that under the law the President had a right to send troops to the polls in any State. for the purpose of keeping the peace. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules revising the rules for the government of the Senate was resumed. After extended discussion upon the amendment proposed by the committee to compel the attendance of absent Senators when necessary to make a quorum, the amendment was agreed to. The committee also reported an amendment declaring that the Vice-President may by his vote determine the question when the Senate is equally divided. After some discussion this amendment was also agreed to........

In the House, a resolution was adopted permitting E. W. Barnes to go to New Orleans in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure certain telegrams, and to return to Washington with them within 10 days. A discussion took place upon the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee yesterday in relation to the refusal of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to produce certain papers before the Louisiana special committee. Messrs. Hereford, Hurd, Cox, and other Democrats spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Hoar, Banks, Kassen, and other Republicans, against it. A vote being taken the resolution was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 108; nays, 81. A number of private bills were introduced, among them the following: By Mr. Stone (Mo.)—To provide for the organization of the Te. ritory of Okiahama; by Mr. Kidder—Extending the time of payment for the public lands in cases where crops have been destroyed by grashoppers; also establishing a land district in the Black Hills. The Speaker presented the resignation of Mr. Spencer, of Louisiana, as a member of the House, he having accepted the appointment of

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for counting the Electoral vote, submitted day.

The funeral services and burial of the unrecognized victims of the Ashtabula disaster took place on the 19th.

United States Senator Windom, of Minnesota, has been re-elected.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, has been elected United States Senator, both for the long and short term.

Hon. A. K. Garland has been elected United States Senator from Arkansas.

United States Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has been re-elected.

Gen. Julian Queroga, a prominent military officer of the late Lerdo Government, who had retired to his rancho in Nuevo Leon, after the flight of Lerdo from the Capital, was shot at Monterey, on the 11th, by order of Gen. Torvina, a partisan of Diaz.

John D. Layman, Lucius Layman, his son, and George Bradbury, a lad of 13, were instantly killed by the explosion of a threshing-machine boiler at Bloomington, Hennepin Couuty, Minn., on the 16th.

Daniel Marcy is the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

The suspension of Orrin, Benedict & Co., hat manufacturers of New York, with liabilities of \$150,000, throws out of employment 250 operatives in their factory at Eethel, Connecticut.

The Union Trust Company of New York was a few days since defrauded out of \$64,-000 by a skillfully forged cheek. Horace E. Brown. a "curbstone" broken in the factory as given the committee and build committee and the said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committies, which deavy prochably and the part to make the bill up at the earliest possible day, probably and the part of mail committee and the part of take the bill up at the earliest possible dwoll desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible dwoll desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible dwoll desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible dwoll desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible dwoll desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible dwoll desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible dwoll desire to take the bill up at the earliest possible dwoll desire to tak a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one

In the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. Cameron, of Penn., presented a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to count-pany. Mesars. Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, were brought be fore the bar of the House, but requested that their examination be deferred until the arrival of the their members of the Board. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morton presented the credentials of William Pitt Kel logg, as United States Senator from Louisiana presented the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg, as United States Senator from Louisiana, and asked that they be read and laid on the table. So ordered. The credentials are signed by Stephen B. Packard, Governor of Louisiana. At the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill reported by the special committee in rezard to the count of the Electoral vote was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds made a lengthy argument in favor of its passage, which was listened to attentively. He said that the tribunal to be appointed under the bill was to decide the questions brought before them strictly in accordance with the law as it existed on the 'th of November. All this bill did was to prescribe a method and ascertain what was law and fact at that time. It had been said this tribunal might go behind the returns from a State. If the two houses of Congress had no right to overhaul the action of a sovereign State, then this tribunal would have no such rights. The committee agreed that this Presidential contest must be settled upon the principles and law that existed when it took place. Nothing could be more fair than leaving disputed questions to such a tribunal. It had been contended by some gentleman that the Constitution committed the right of deciding who shall be President of the United States to one or more persons or bodies. If that was true, it was fatal to this bill. The Constitu-

Wood, and other Democrats. The previous question was then seconded, and the resolution went over until to-morrow. Louislana.

> THE SENATE COMMITTEE. Additional evidence given before the Sen ate Committee, up to the 17th, was as follows: John H. Dinkgrave, of Ouachita, testified as to ncendiary articles in the Ouachita Telegraph and

incendiary articles in the Ouachita Telegraph and Vienna Sentiael in reference to Republican leaders. Randall Driver, colored, testified to having been severely whipped by Captain Theobald, Dr. Young and others, including three colored men, on the night Henry Finkston was killed, because he had "refused to come over on the Lord's side," as requested by Theobald, J. C. Moore, colored, of Richland Parish, testified to buildozing and intimidation there; that he and others were afraid to vote the Republican ticket. Geo. Dixon testified to the same effect, and that he had been notified to leave the parish, and did so to save his life. P. H Toler, attorney, testified that the election was fair and peaceable, and contradicted the testimony of Moore and other witnesses to the contrary. A number of colored men testified to buildozing and intimidation by white Democrats in West Feliciana, and the killing of Gilbert Carter, colored, President of the Republican club by buildozers, the names of several of them being given. A number of other colored men testified that they had voted the Democratic ticket willingly; that they belonged to a colored Democratic club number-ing 150 members.

The Senate committee concluded its in-

vestigations on the 18th. There was considera-ble additional evidence taken, of the usually in Richland, Webster, Morehouse, and West

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg continued his testimony before the House Committee on the 15th. He said that O. B. Morgan, who testified regarding conversations between him (witness) and Anderson, had perjured himself—that there was no truth in his statements. On the 16th, a number of witnesses testified regarding the bad character of Messrs. Anderson and Kenner, of the Returning Board. This concluded the House Committee's investigations.

Col. Wm. T. Pelton, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, testified on the 6th regarding the \$8,000 Oregon check: Told leth regarding the \$3,000 Oregon check: Told Jordan it was desired that certain gentlemen in Oregon should have a credit of \$8,000; it seemed litigation would arise from the ineligibility of Watta in Oregon, and Billinger, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, suggested the nesessity of having money to defray these legal expenses. Witness supposed Jordan understood that he (witness) did not want the \$8,000 transaction made public. Not a dollar was sent to any State but for strictly legitimate purposes. The Democratic National Committee defrayed the expenses of part of the gentlemen purposes. The Democratic National Comm defrayed the expenses of part of the gentle who visited some of the Southern States:

Judge Geo. T. Swann, Clerk of the Unit-Judge Geo. T. Swann, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, testified that, personally, he saw no intimidation of voters, but he had been often appealed to by colored men, about the time of the last election, who came to him and complained that they were not allowed to vote, but they were generally unwilling to go into courts and testify, for fear of being thrown out of employment or of having bodily harm done them by their political opponents; witness stated that one of the frauds practised upon ignorant voters at the late election by Democrats was to give out Democratic tickets with likenesses of Hayes and Wheeler on them.

Miscellaneous,

M. A. Clancy, late stenographer of the Sational Republican Committee, testified on the lôts regarding a number of dispatches forwarded by Messrs. Z. Chandler and W. E. Chandler to various parties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. On Nov 8 the following telegram was sent to each of the parties named: Gen. Martin, Tallahassa, Fla,; S. B. Packard, New Orleans; Gov. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.; Senator Mitchell, Portland, Oregon; and Geo. C. Gorham, San Francisco.

iand, oregon, and cisco:

"We are absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes if your State is safe, and Tilden is sure of the rest. Can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts by fraud, false counting, or bribery to capture it? Answer when sur.

[Signed] Wm. E. Chandler, a member of the Na-

tional Republican Committee, was before the investigating committee on the 17th, and was askrestigating committee on the 17th, sel-"While in Florida, did you receive any setters or telegrams from any member of the National Committee in which mention was made of money or troops?" Witness replied be no privileged communications between the attorney and his clients as against a committee of the House. Witness refused to answer a sim-ilar question in regard to Louisiana.

The examination of Secretary Chandler was continued before the special committee of the House on the 18th. Mr. Field asked him if the House on the 18th. Mr. Field asked him if he was now prepared to answer the question heretofore propounded, namely, by whose sutherity he sent the telegram to Gov. Stearns, promising troops. Mr. Chandler declined to answer, because of the confidential character of the communications between the President, himself, and other members of the Cabinet. The witness was then discharged for the present and the committee went into secret session.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The following additional instructions from Washington were received by Gen. Augur, on the 16th, in reply to his inquiry based upon the application of Gov. Packard for assistance to reinstate the Supreme Court in the building from which they had

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

"YES," he said, as he mixed some gin and sugar, "life is a conundrum. In youth we believe in much that is false, and in old age we doubt much that is true. As a golden medium, young man, you may charge that drink young man and young man

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES. The Bill Agreed Upon by the Committees of the Senate and House and Recommended for Passage.

A Bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing Ma ch 4, Anno Domini, 1877.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 10 o'clock ante meridian, on the first Thursday in February. A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be the oresiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the Fresident of the Senate, all the certificates, and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A, and said tellers having their read the same, in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of votes as they shall appear from said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted, as in the act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the name of the persons. if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of States, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall be made in writing, and shall state, clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be argued by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon writhdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall he representatives of the sunderson of the Question submitted.

Sec. 2. That if more than one

Which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate. When the Commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either House to dissolve the same or to with-draw any one of its members, but if any suc-fernator or member shall die or become physi-Senator or member shall die or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said Commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by a viva voce vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe to the oath heretofore presented and become a member of said Commission; and in like manner, in atives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by a viva voce vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe to the oath heretofore presented and become a member of said (ommission; and in like manner, in case any of said Justices of the Supreme (our the shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the other of said Justices, members of said Commission, shall immediately appoint another Justice of said Court a member of said Commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to the impartiality and free dom from bias sought by the original appointments to said Commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore subscribed and become member of said Commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of Electoral votes of each State shall be opened in the alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section one of this act, and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates and papers from such state shall be so opened, excepting duplicates of the same return, they shall be read by tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall conclearly and concisely and without argument the grounds thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives' before the same shall be received When all such objections so made to any certificates, votes or paper, from a state shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said Commission, which shall proceed to consider the same with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two liouses acing separately or together, and what vote from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, an

ceedings in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States, if any such right exists.

Sec. 7. That said Commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its power.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

WHEN a man is called by his friends "brilliant, but erratic," it means that he will get drunk occasionally. SAID a man in a street-ear, "Don' forget the baby; give my love to him." Said the other man, evidently a Lon-doner, "'E ain't a 'im, 'e's a 'er."

THE time approaches when a fellow buys for his chum's sister a highly ornamental valentine, the great center of attraction of which is a picture of the fabled boy who has decidedly more wings than overcoat.

You can always tell whether a buzz-

WE are slow to recognize the beautiful appropriateness of relatives un-til we find ourselves in a strange land, hungry and financially demoral-ized, and discover that we have a sec-ond cousin in town.—Fullon Times.

An article entitled "Where the Driver Should Sit," is now going the rounds Given a Portland cutter, a cold moon-light evening, and the only other occupant besides ourselves a blooming little widow, we don't think there can be any question as to where the driver would

WHEN a young and inexperienced man has been invited to dissect the tur key, and is in a cold perspiration over the uncertainty as to which end the wishbone is situated in, nothing pleases him so much as to have the scientific person who is present request the com-pany to watch and note the beautiful system of anatomy displayed in a fowl

THERE is a young man in the neighborhood who is always melancholy and always out of work. The other day he was asked by a kindly disposed man whether he could find no work. "Sir," said he, "the only thing that slurs my happiness is my appetite. Can I help it?" "No." "The only thing that appeases my appetite is my food. Can I help it?" "No, certainly not." "The only thing that procures me food is money. Can I help it?" "Of course not; every body has to buy food." "The only way for me to get money is to work. Can I help it?" "That is the best way to get it." "But, sir," and here the tears came rolling down his cheek, "there's the rub. Work spoils my appetite, and I haven't any wonder, and the jokes put at us by the said he, "the only thing that slurs my spoils my appetite, and I haven't any wonder, and the jokes put at us by the

"Belles of the Kitchen" in Real Life.

A family living in Lancester Street went to New York, leaving the servants in charge of the house. Supposing that the visit was to be prolonged till after New Year's, the "belles of the kitchen" ter, and lined with grass and buffalo determined to improve their opportunity and give a select party. Invitations were issued for Thursday night, and that evening as jolly a crowd col-lected as was to be found in the whole city. The "spread" was ample, the luxurious belongings were well enjoyed, add "all went merry as a marriage bell." Suddenly a sharp ring at the door-bell startled those who heard it. A tele-gram was handed in announcing that "the family would arrive within an hour!" All was consternation; the 'guests'' were made aware of the situation, and, leaving the table but partly cleared of its good things, donned their cleared of its good things, donned their outer garments and departed. The 'hostesses' began the almost impossible task of putting things to rights in the short time allowed them; but did the short time allowed them; but did the voluntary of the outfits had wagons in those days, but a their best, and at the expiration of the hour something like order reigned once more. But the family came not, and haven't come yet. The telegram was a heartless forgery committed by some

Chlorate of potassium and iodide of potassium are both entirely harmless in suitable doses. Furthermore, those two salts do not react upon each other in solution, even at a boiling heat. Yet it has been proved that, when they are administered together, they do combine in the stomach, producing iodate of potassium, which is poisonous. M. Melsens found that dogs could take the chlorate or iodine in doses from five to seven grammes with doses from five to seven grammes with impunity, but that a mixture of the two killed them in a few days, with the symptoms of poisoning by iodate of potsssium. This combination must therefore be avoided. Indeed, as a general rule, the chlorate is so unstable, and so ready to give up its oxygen, that it can not safely be combined with any substance capable of oxidation.—American Journal of Pharmacy.

An Old Trapper's Reminiscen

A. G. Boone, of Denver, Col., sends the following communication New York Graphic:

Having just returned with the Commission to negotiate with the Sioux, of which I was a member, I was informed in a late issue of your paper you published a sketch of Gen. B. L. E. Bonneville, in which some errors have crept which I would like to correct without detracting from the well established fame of the General. The public generally seem to think that Bonneville and Fremont and Marcy were the first explorers of the sections of which they give such graphic descriptions, but in this they are in error, as most of the country was hunted, trapped, and prospected years before they set about their scientific explorations. Capt. Bonneville received a furlough in 1832, and explored the West for four years.

You can always tell whether a buzz-saw is going or not by simply feeling of it, but it generally takes about as long to find the ends of your fingers as it would to have gone and asked the foreman of the shop if the thing was in of Messrs. Paul Balis & Co., of St. In 1825 I accompanied Gen. W. H. Louis. He left his party near the Great Salt Lake, under Jackson and Sublett, and took out our party to reinforce them. We found on arriving on Bear River that the Indians had attacked and dispersed the first party, and the sur-vivors were scattered through the moun-

tains. The trappers of our party, and others who were in the country, trapped all along the mountains from the Brit-ish possessions into Mexico. Our principal competitors in those days were the free trappers of the British North-western Fur Company, who ranged all over west of the mountains, and had taken out 3,000,000 beavers before Ashley's first party went to work. When Ashley returned to St. Louis in 1825 he left the party of about 95 men camped on Bear River (now in Utah), in charge of Col. Robert Campbell, now one of the wealthiest men of St. Louis.

In 1825 the most Western military post was Fort Osage, in Jackson County, Mo., and the wilderness stretched from there westward. The Indians in those days were armed with stone hatchets and lances, and their arrows flint-tipped. It was only amusement to fight them, and a few trappers went those plains. us to the We had no especial incidents beyond those of hunting and trapping on the expedition. We ran into a party of Rickarees who were going to fight the Pawnees, and a few of our fellows put the party to flight. Along the mountains 10 or 20 Indians would occasionally pitch at one of our men when they got him in a close place, but if he could get a fair show he could keep them off

ferred fighting their Indian enemies to bothering us.
In 1825 we traveled 1,200 miles, to our beaver grounds, and our carts were taken through the South Pass nine years before Bonneville is said to have outfits had wagons in those days, but a light cart called a charatte was used by

until assistance reached him. They pre-

the voyagers.
The Santa Fe traders who went after silver took a route of 1,100 miles through the wilderness ten years before vitation."—Albany Times.

Two Harmless Deses That Make One
Poison.

The American For Control of the furtrade fever was at its height. The American Fur Company of St. Louis and the other companies had over 1,000 men in their employ. They built forts at the mouth of the Yellowstone, at the Mandan Village (above the present site of Bismarck, D. T.), and at the mouth of the Teton, since called Bad River. Fort Leavenworth described or the state of the s